

CORRECTION

Correction: Echolocating Daubenton's bats are resilient to broadband, ultrasonic masking noise during active target approaches

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There was an error in *J. Exp. Biol.* (2022) **225**, jeb242957 (doi:10.1242/jeb.242957). In Fig. 5, the left y-axis label was incorrect; the right y-axis label was missing. The corrected and original figure are shown below; both the online full-text and pdf versions have been corrected.

The authors apologise to readers for this error.

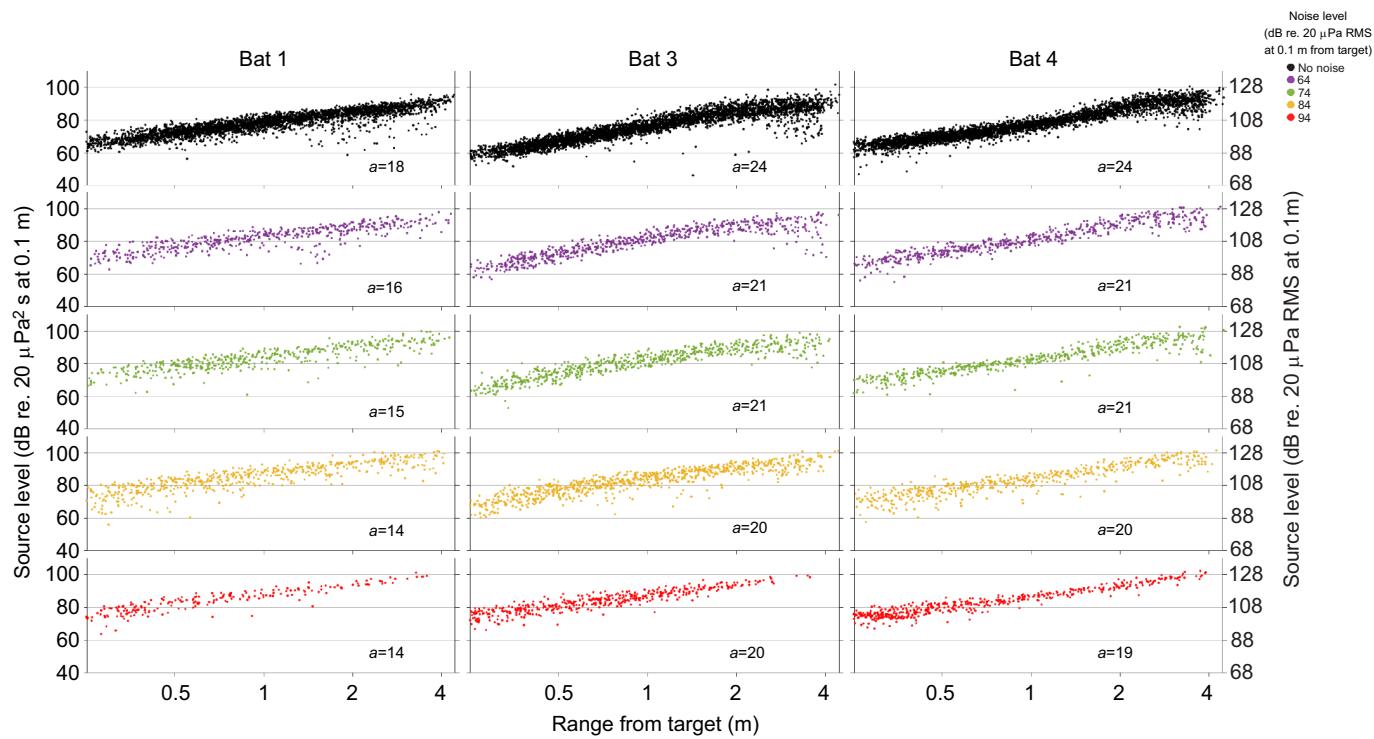


Fig. 5 (corrected). Rate of SL reduction with range to target for the different noise treatments and bats. SL (left y-axis: dB re. $20 \mu\text{Pa}^2 \text{s}$ at 0.1 m, right y-axis: dB re. $20 \mu\text{Pa}$ RMS at 0.1 m) of all the calls from successful trials is shown for bats 1, 3 and 4. a, rate of compensation with the decimal logarithm of range. n=17,408 calls.

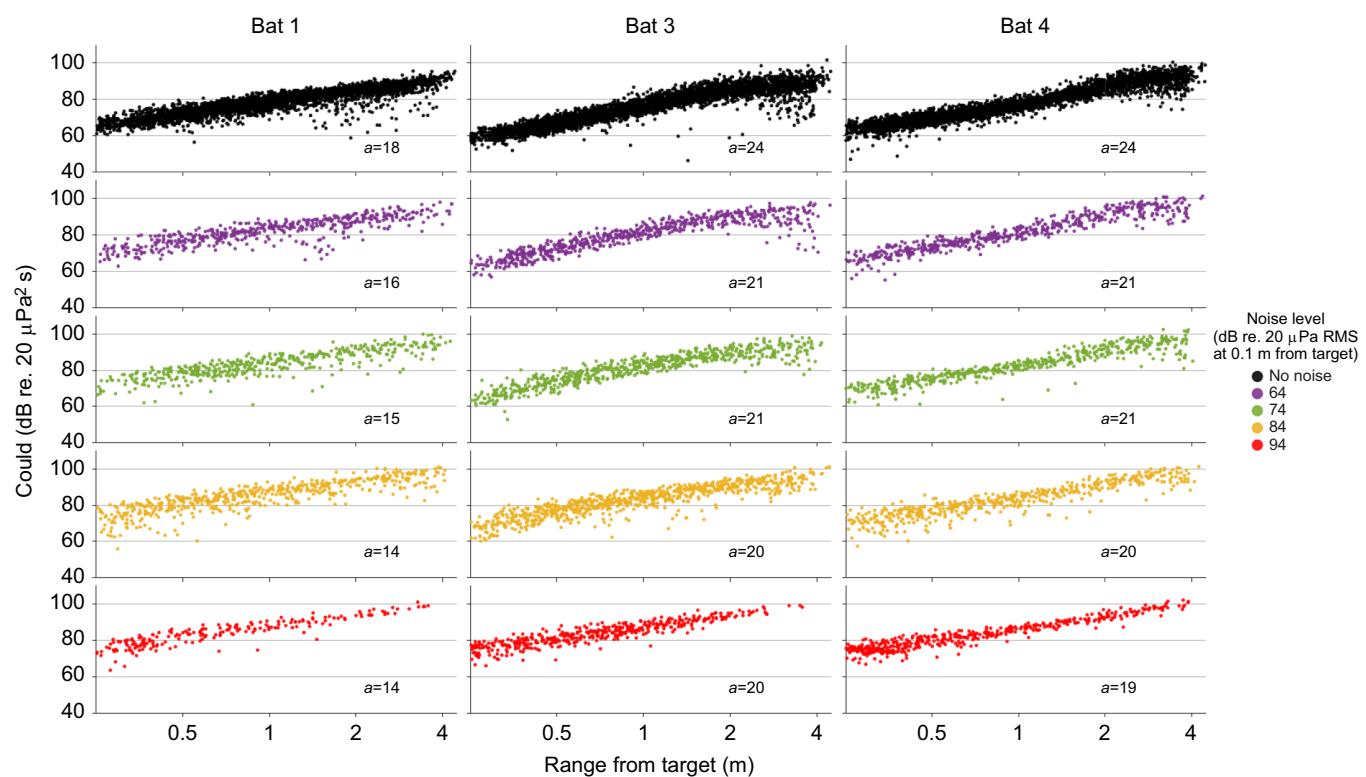


Fig. 5 (original). Rate of SL reduction with range to target for the different noise treatments and bats. SL (left y-axis: dB re. $20 \mu\text{Pa}^2 \text{s}$ at 0.1 m, right y-axis: dB re. $20 \mu\text{Pa}$ RMS at 0.1 m) of all the calls from successful trials is shown for bats 1, 3 and 4. a , rate of compensation with the decimal logarithm of range. $n=17,408$ calls.